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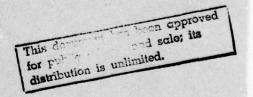


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FOREWORD

This is a bibliographic listing and index of various Naval War College research projects and publications completed and either issued or published during the 1977-1978 academic year. They are listed here in three parts.

Part I: This section contains listings with abstracts of individual and group research projects sponsored by the Naval War College's Center for Advanced Research. It also lists outstanding student research papers written for the various academic departments.

The Center for Advanced Research offers three basic programs:

Advanced Research Scholars are those researchers not part of the Naval War College, whose work is partially or wholly funded by the Center for Advanced Research.

Advanced Research Associates are faculty members, or resident students whose research is supported by the Center. Each academic year, a small number of student applicants are granted permission to undertake individual or group research projects in lieu of some portion of the regular curriculum.

Graduate Fellows are Naval War College graduates whose capacity and interest to perform quality research justifies their selection to remain in residence at the College for one or two years to engage in individual or group projects.

Those papers in Part I having AD numbers may be obtained from the Defense Documentation Center, Attn: DDC-TSR, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Availability of classified papers from the Defense Documentation Center is subject to current security regulations. Papers not available from the Defense Documentation Center (those not followed by an AD number) may be obtained on a loan basis by written request to the President, Naval War College (Code E), Newport, Rhode Island 02840. Requests for classified papers not available from the Defense Documentation Center must be submitted through the appropriate Contract Liaison Officer with certification of need-to-know and of facility clearance for proper stowage of classified information.

Part II: The faculty publications listed here include works published during academic year 1977-1978, and do not include any ongoing or pending publications. These materials are not available for distribution from the Naval War College, and should be obtained from a local library or bookstore.

Part III: The monographs published by the Naval War College Press are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401.

Author, title, and subject indexes identify each bibliographic listing with an entry number.

The thoughts and opinions expressed in these research papers and publications are those of the authors, and are not necessarily those of the Navy Department or of the Naval War College.

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PART I
RESEARCH PAPERS

 BAILEY, George L., COL, USMC. "Military Justice and Combat Readiness." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 335p. (AD AO58 117) N 420 F92 1978 no. 9

An analysis of the impact of our present military justice system on combat readiness is pursued by developing a method to describe "justice," its cost, and its impact on combat training. The study asserts that military justice can be measured and its cost can be calculated. The report also shows that the impact of the military justice system on combat training can be demonstrated by means of a surrogate measure: man-hours and physical resources expended on military justice matters which could have been expended on combat training. The paper concludes further that our present military justice system is not only too costly, but also in need of major repair.

 BERGMAN, Arthur A., COL, USMC and COMER, Robert F., CDR, USN. "Taiwan--Some Current Perspectives." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 99p. (AD A059 911) N 420 F92 1978 no. 16

This study discusses the current status of Taiwan relative to economic potential, military capabilities and political alignments. It explores a number of options available to Taiwan, assuming that the United States will normalize diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. It suggests dramatic changes in Chinese foreign policies to capitalize on U.S. public opinion favoring Taiwan and recommends a cautious, calculated course of action for the United States.

 BRUNNHOEFFER, Gilbert C., MAJ, USA. "The Effects of the Proposed Changes in the Military Retirement System on Retention." Unpublished Student Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I.: 1977. 67p. (AD A049 341) N 420 F94 1977 no. 7

The purpose of this paper is to determine the potential effects of the major proposed changes to the Military Retirement System. This analysis is limited to the effects on the military officer corps under the five combinations of percentage reduction and salary averaging formulae that have been proposed for the New Nondisability Military Retirement System. The impact on equivalent salary and retirement benefits of these proposed changes will be significant. However, both the current military compensation and the retirement benefits will exceed current civilian standards in these areas even under the most drastic proposed changes. The major conclusion is that the Military Retirement System is not flexible enough to permit personnel managers to accomplish their management goals; the proposed changes to the system do not promise any greater flexibility.

4. CARNEY, Robert T., LCOL, USMC; CARROLL, Edward P., LCOL, USMC; and SHELTON, James L., LCOL, USMC. "U.S. Marine Corps Capabilities to Prosecute Operations in Arid or Semi-arid Regions" (U). Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 398p. (AD C015 742) N 420 F92 1978 no. 15. SECRET/NOFORN

Current U.S. Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) capabilities at Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB) level for the conduct of operations at mid-intensity range against the Soviet-type threat in a "come as you are" desert war are examined. Included in the examination are MAB operations as an independent force and as a component of a Joint Task Force (JTF). Significant attention is focused on "training experiences" through analysis and discussion of a wide range of desert training exercises conducted at Battalion Landing Team (BLT), Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU), Regimental Landing Team (RLT), Marine Air Group (MAG), Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB), Joint Task Force (JTF) levels, executed at Marine Corps Base, Twenty-Nine Palms, California during the period 1976-1977.

 CATALOGNE, Paul R., MAJ, USMC. "Logistic Support Group Performance Standards." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 76p. (AD A055 720) N 420 F92 1978 no. 7

The author considers employment concepts and evaluation standards applicable to a Logistic Support Group (LSG) as the combat service support element of a Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB). The evaluation standards are in the Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluation System (MCCRES) format.

 COX, Rodney V., Jr., LCOL, USAF. "Military Leadership in the 1990's." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 155p. (AD A058 030) N 420 F92 1978 no. 12

The researcher presents an analysis of socio-economic backgrounds, career patterns, and perceptions of Air Force, Marine Corps, and Navy leaders past, present, and future, in order to develop a current data base. The report concludes that the military leaders of the future will no longer be predominantly from an upper-class Protestant rural background as previously assumed. Other principal findings include the conviction of the future military leaders that they are imbued with superior values of sacrifice, discipline, and patriotism. They feel that they are unappreciated by the American society, and characterize themselves as isolated from that society. In spite of this isolation, the future leaders do not question the requirement for civilian control of the military.

 DOYLE, Michael K. "The U.S. Navy: Strategy, Defense, and Foreign Policy 1932-1941." Unpublished Thesis. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1977. 666p. (AD B028 001L) N 420 F92 1977 no. 14

The U.S. Navy's concepts of strategy, defense, and foreign policy in the decade before Pearl Harbor are studied in order to cast new light on the inner workings of strategic planning and foreign policy in those crucial years. To that end, there are three broad themes in this research and analysis. First is the decisive influence of the doctrine of sea power on the thinking of the American officers concerned with the interrelated problems of naval arms limitation, Far Eastern policy, and naval strategy. The second theme is the emergence of agreement between key personnel in the Navy and State Departments in the period 1934-1935 on questions of defense and Far Eastern policy. The last theme is the transformation of American defense policy that occurred between 1938 and 1941.

 FAHEY, William F., CAPT, USN. "Technology and Warship Design: Capturing the Benefits." A Richard G. Colbert Memorial Prize Essay. U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 18p. (AD A060 369) N 420 F94 1978 no. 3

As the current debate rages over the future of American sea power, both the participants and the observers tend to become immersed in the details of today: shipbuilding, cost overruns, nuclear power versus fossil fuel, TRIDENT, inflation. Viewed as a whole, however, rather than as a series of individual nonrelated issues, this ferment seems indicative of a much larger development: the entry of the Navy into the Age of Technology. Much the same dissonance existed as the Navy departed the Age of Sail and entered the Age of Steam. We now realize that what appeared at the time to be isolated issues were in fact an accumulation of interrelated traumas, as the old way of designing and running the Navy gave way to the new. This paper contends that we are having a similar experience as we enter the Age of Technology. We are unable to realize the benefits--technical or economic -- of technology because we are intellectually unaware of what technology really is, or what its implications are.

9. FARROW, Stephen R., LCDR, USN; McDANIEL, Edwin R., LCDR, USN; and SPRAGUE, Jay W., LCDR, USN. "The Sixth Fleet: Grey or Greying Diplomat?" (U). Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 389p. (AD C015 494L) N 420 F92 1978 no. 10. SECRET/NOFORN The contributions of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the attainment of broad policy goals are the focus of this study. Changes in the Mediterranean political, military, and economic environment during the past decade are examined to lend perspective to the relative military strengths and political interests of the United States, the Soviet Union, and littoral nations. The utility of naval forces over a broad spectrum of employment, ranging from forward deployed forces, through crisis involvement, to D-Day shootout, and worldwide

conflict is treated. Recommendations for future U.S. Sixth Fleet force sizing and composition are given.

10. GOLDER, Thomas V., CAPT, USN. "P-3 Pilot Errors: a Conceptual Approach." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 78p. (AD A059 842) N 420 F92 1978 no. 20

This exploratory behavioral study describes an attempt to determine cognitive mapping of, and attitudes toward, pilot errors among a group of 103 P-3 pilots interviewed by the author. Clustering programs, multidimensional scaling techniques, and discriminant analysis programs were applied to the sortings of 60 P-3 pilot errors identified by the 103 pilots. Results indicate that although there is a basic underlying structure to the cognitive map of errors among the 103 pilots, there are cultural differences in the error structuring of groups stationed at different locations and of groups of pilots with varying flight hour accumulation. Findings are discussed in relation to possible implications for training or safety programs.

11. HATTENDORF, John B. "England in the War of the Spanish Succession, a Study in the English view and Conduct of Grand Strategy, 1701-1713." Unpublished Thesis. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 450p. (AD B030 007L) N 420 F92 1978 no. 13

Traditional generalizations on English grand strategy in the War of the Spanish Succession, 1702-1713, are reassessed by means of extensive and detailed research into primary sources in England. The study is primarily concerned with identifying the role of sea power in the minds and actions of English strategists and with evaluating sea power in the strategic context of military, economic, and diplomatic affairs during the reign of Queen Anne.

12. HESLIN, John G., MAJ, USA. "Changing Patterns of the Military Institution." Unpublished Student Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 54p. (AD A049 342) N 420 F94 1978 no. 1
An analysis of the United States military examines the institution and the organizational structure through the conceptual framework of two models. The first part of the

study suggests that the United States military is moving from a "total institution" model to a more civilianized "employer-employee" model, which may be viewed as a precursor of unionization of the armed forces. The organization is also examined in the light of J.D. Thompson's organizational model, which is essentially a synthesis of open- and closed-system theory. Organizational health is maintained by protecting the inner core and the environment, with peripheral support agencies acting as buffers between the core and the environment. The model suggests that a functional bifurcation between the core and support units should be formalized. The last section of the study addresses two current issues: unionization and the expanding role of women The author suggests that union activities be restricted to

support units. He foresees that diminishing human resources could necessitate the use of women in combat units.

- KIHUNE, Robert K.U., CDR, USN; BLOCKINGER, Alvin F., Jr., CDR, USN; BRICH, Robert J., LCDR, USN; and LEBEAU, Raymond P., MR. "Surface Effect Carrier (SEC) Study, Part II: Operations" (U). Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. (AD C016 029) N 420 F92 1978 no. 18. SECRET/NOFORN The authors use a tactical analysis war game in conjunction with tactical seminars to develop insights concerning optimal employment of the Surface Effect Carrier (SEC) in longtransit sea control operations as projected to 1995. Analysis further consists of developing additional insights through examination of SEC capabilities and potential for alternative uses in such roles as power projection (strike and amphibious warfare), Third World crisis situations, and defense of reinforcement shipping. Specific warfare areas in which SEC performance is evaluated consist of AAW, ASW, SUV, ASMD, EW and cover and deception operations. This study concludes that continued exploitation and development of the surface effect concept is critical to the success of advanced ship designs capable of dealing with the at-sea challenge of the 1990s. (See LEBEAU, Raymond P., "Surface Effect Carrier (SEC) Study, Part I: Platform Design," UNCLASSIFIED.)
- 14. LAUTENSCHLAGER, Karl B. "Strategic Warfare: Concepts and Practice." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 437p. (AD B028 604L) N 420 F92 1978 no. 5

This study examines the theory and practice of the form of interstate conflict which has come to be called strategic warfare. Its central premise is that if strategic warfare is to be considered separately, as a distinct form of conflict, then the basic process must differ from traditional approaches to warfare. Presently, there is no cogent theory of strategic warfare and, therefore, no source from which to derive its basic process. In order to remedy this deficiency, the author derives a basic theory by extracting, organizing, and modifying the fundamental principles of past and present operational military doctrine, which have been called strategic warfare, or are related to it.

15. LEBEAU, Raymond P. "Surface Effect Carrier (SEC) Study.
Part I: Platform Design." Unpublished Advanced
Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for
Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 80p.
(AD A060 083) N 420 F92 1978 no. 19. SECRET/NOFORN
Two versions of a surface effect carrier are designed to
carry V/STOL aircraft. Gas turbines power one version, a
lightweight nuclear reactor propels the other. (The key
technical features of these designs are a high cushion
length-to-beam SES hull and semi-submerged, supercavitating
propellors.) Both vehicles are able to make 50 knots for
at least 6000nm and cost less to procure per aircraft

carrier than a CVN. In addition, these platforms can be converted into dry-well amphibious ships capable of delivering a MAU. (See KIHUNE, Robert K.U., et al., "Surface Effect Carrier (SEC) Study, Part II: Operations" (U).

16. MURRAY, Hershell B., LCOL, USA. "Behavioral Objectives: the Dilemma of Empirical Adequacy." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper, U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 64p. (AD A057 283) N 420 F92 1978 no. 4

This study is an analysis of behavioral objectives both as instructional strategies and as aids in curriculum design. Although the use of behavioral objectives is proven to enhance learning in a limited number of studies, empirical evidence does not demonstrate a congruent advantage for their use. Nor do the findings confidently delineate the conditions under which behavioral objectives should be used. The author concludes that, with credible, empirically derived knowledge concerning the advantages and limitations of behavioral objectives and the conditions under which they can be used most effectively, military curriculum designers and instructors can then rationally determine whether this tool is likely to be useful in their own educational situation.

17. NERVO, Eugene T., MAJ, USMC. "Containerization and the Amphibious Operation." Unpublished Student Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I.: 1977. 37p. N 420 F94 1977 no. 6

Containerships cannot operate without extensive port facilities and special equipment, yet expeditious response time required in delivering the necessary supplies and equipment for the amphibious Assault Follow-on Echelon (AFOE) precludes conventional port development. The purpose of this paper is to examine new developments and techniques which are being tested in order to solve the problem of moving containerized cargo from the container-carrying vessel to the shore. In addition to presenting a brief history on the growth of containerization, the paper examines the following ongoing developments in container handling: the Temporary Container Discharge Facility (TCDF), Crane on Deck (COD), Roll-on/Roll-off (Ro-Ro), Airborne Systems, Elevated Causeway Development, Self-propelled Causeway Development, and recent developments of containers designed for the military. In summary, we find that our present capability for moving containers ashore in an amphibious operation will remain seriously limited until a reliable alternative is procured.

18. ORR, James W., LCOL, USMC. "Feasibility of Tactical USMC VSTOL Aircraft Operations aboard Merchant Ships 1990-2000." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 109p. (AD A056 267) N 420 F92 1978 no. 6

Two trends indicate a potential problem in the movement of Marine Corps tactical aircraft, specifically Marine Corps

tactical aircraft, to combat areas in a large portion of the world. Reduced numbers of U.S. Navy ships and constrained basing and overflight rights may limit access to those combat areas which can be reached by air-refueled ferry flights from U.S. bases. Relatively simple modifications to some newer ships in the U.S. merchant fleet will permit flight operations by present and proposed inventories of USMC vertical and short takeoff and landing (VSTOL) aircraft. Shipboard requirements are identified and potential ship installations are suggested. Emphasis is placed on integration of existing or already proposed hardware to increase the tactical air firepower which may be brought to bear in remote geographic areas of national interest.

19. PEARCE, David K., MAJ, USA. "Doctrine: Perception and Response." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 148p. (AD A057 272) N 420 F92 1978 no. 2

Military resource management has reached a critical point where many of the analytic tools used in the management process have attained levels of complexity leaving most analysts and decisionmakers unable to understand and employ them readily. A new technique for controlling the internal operation of one such tool, the Concepts Evaluation Model (CEM), the U.S. Army's primary theater-level combat simulation, promises to make the CEM operation more visible and flexible. A tactician/war game link is developed using a specialized vocabulary having precise program counterparts. The tactician develops a set of contingency-like plans from which the war game evaluates, selects, and executes coordinated actions consistent with the tactician's doctrine.

20. REYNOLDS, Gerald E., MAJ, USAF. "Tactical Employment of the United States Air Force Airborne Warning and Control System in Support of Amphibious Operations" (U). Unpublished Staff Study. U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 30p. N 420 F94 1978 no. 2. SECRET/NOFORN

New technologies available in the United States Air Force Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) are reviewed in order to suggest tactical applications in direct support of United States Navy and Marine Corps forces conducting amphibious operations. The full realization of the potential for AWACS support to amphibious operations requires the following: the procurement of maritime enhancements for all E-3A's; concerted effort between the Air Force and the Navy and Marine Corps to refine operational concepts, tactics, and procedures; test, evaluation, and exercise of AWACS in support of amphibious forces; and continued emphasis on the development and procurement of the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System.

21. RYAN, Terrance, C., MAJ, USA and THOMAS, Charles S., MAJ, USA. "Alternate Force Evaluation with Multiple Attribute Utility Modeling." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 66p. (AD A059 984) N 420 F92 1978 no. 21

Multiple Attribute Utility (MAU) modeling is described in detail. A five-step paradigm of the process is developed, and a user's manual is presented which enables the reader to apply MAU modeling to virtually any problem characterized by competing objectives. The MAU modeling technique is found to be sophisticated, yet straightforward in application. The framework of a model comparing alternate force organizations at the Army battalion task force level is created to illustrate the power of the technique. Conclusions are drawn about the MAU modeling methodology, its application to force alternative evaluations at all levels, and its implications for managers of complex systems.

SCHURTZ, Gerald P., LCOL, USA; LOWE, Henry J., MAJ, USA; and STEELE, James J., MAJ, USA. "A Dynamic Analysis of the Medium Tank Battalion." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 2v. (AD A058 118; AD A058 119) N 420 F92 1978 no. 8 An analysis of alternative organizations of the U.S. Army Medium Tank Battalion is conducted, using the computerassisted manual war game BATTLE (Battalion Analyzer and Tactical Trainer for Local Engagements). The purpose of the study is to determine the best organization to conduct an active defense in a non-toxic conventional environment against Soviet breakthrough tactics. The scope of the study is limited to operational aspects of a defensive battle conducted by a tank battalion with not more than 54 tanks, an organic anti-tank (TOW) company, and an attached mechanized infantry company. Attack helicopter and close air support are excluded. Weapons performance characteristics are those for systems in the U.S. and Soviet active inventories. A battalion with four tanks in a platoon, three platoons in a company, and four tank companies in a battalion provides the best organization to defeat a Soviet attack with minimum losses.

23. SCHURTZ, Gerald P., LCOL, USA; McCONVILLE, Frederick J., LCOL, USA; LOWE, Henry J., MAJ, USA; and STEELE, James J., MAJ, USA. "A Dynamic Analysis of the Medium Tank Battalion Conducting Hasty Offensive Operations."

Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 332p. (AD A059 770) N 420 F92 1978 no. 14

An analysis of alternative offensive tactics is conducted, using the computer-assisted manual war game BATTLE (Battalion Analyzer and Tactical Trainer for Local Engagements). The study determines which of two sets of tactical procedures is better for the conduct of a hasty attack against a reinforced Soviet Motorized Rifle Battalion defending dominant terrain. Variations in attack formations, composition and size of the overwatch force, characteristics of

avenues of approach, the use of scouts, and the employment of smoke munitions under varying weather conditions are examined. The scope of the study is bounded by specific conditions regarding terrain, visibility, weather, enemy dispositions, and friendly force organizations. Two U.S. tank battalion organizations, each with 54 tanks, an organic TOW company, a mechanized infantry company, and supporting indirect fire units conduct the attacks. Close air support and attack helicopters are excluded. Tactics which create a partial or complete envelope of smoke around the attacking force consistently achieve the objective at least cost in terms of U.S. weapons systems destroyed. Areas for further research are identified.

 SHREVES, Charles L., COL, USA. "Maximized Benefits from Military Construction and Operational Maintenance Appropriations." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 104p. (AD A058 240) N 420 F92 1978 no. 3

Commanders of military installations, commands, and departments must select their most important construction projects each year, since appropriations (Military Construction, Minor Military Construction, and Operations and Maintenance) are never adequate to fund known requirements. The selection process is normally based on subjective analysis which is influenced by the biases of individuals and the passion with which a requestor pleads his case. Areas researched include the systems used at military installations, major commands and major claimants, Departments of the Army and Navy, and the private sector. Variables affecting the selection process are evaluated and incorporated into a model which quantifies the merits of a project through examination of all major parameters that impact on the decision.

25. STRICKLAND, Henry W., LCDR, USN. "Electro-Optics and Laser Technology in Naval Surface Warfare" (U). Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 81p. (AD C015 767L) N 420 F92 1978 no. 17. SECRET/NOFORN

A brief nonmathematical description of the physics basic to the emerging technology of lasers and electro-optics opens this paper. Building on the technology base, emerging hardware that might be useful in naval surface anti-air and surface-to-surface warfare is examined. Particular attention is paid to technological risks involved in developmental programs. Hardware designed to function as detection devices, weapons control equipments, and laser weapons is considered for characteristics having utility in operational employment. Finally, operational concepts made possible if electro-optical hardware comes to fruition are discussed. Concepts considered include destroyer- and frigate-sized ships employed in offensive roles free of tactical air cover.

26. VAN RIPER, Paul K., MAJ, USMC; WYDO, Michael W., MAJ, USMC; and BROWN, Donald P., MAJ, USMC. "An Analysis of Marine Corps Training." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War Collge, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 390p. (AD A058 029) N 420 F92 1978 no. 11

The authors analyze Marine Corps training from a total systems approach to determine how it can be made more effective and efficient, with the ultimate goal of improved combat readiness. Six major categories or types of training are considered: individual, unit, officer, enlisted, ground and avaition training. The study develops a symbolic model of the Marine Corps training system. The model, which is basically desciptive and nonquantitative, serves as an outline for the study report and is used to focus the analysis on those elements of the training system where improvements can be made. The study report also includes a historical synopsis of the training of enlisted marines from 1946 to 1977.

27. YOUNG, Henry A. "Nuclear Deterrence: the Evolving Role of Naval Forces." Unpublished Advanced Research Paper. U.S. Naval War College, Center for Advanced Research, Newport, R.I.: 1978. 132p. (AD B026 352L) N 420 F92 1978 no. 1

This study presents an assessment of the nature of the threat of general war with the Soviet Union, describes a strategy to counter the threat, and then derives implications for the required operational capabilities of naval strategic and general-purpose forces. Thus, the deterrent role of naval forces and their required operational capabilities are examined in relation to a well-defined, motivated Soviet threat; consequently, the study results can be tested in a specific political context.

PART II
FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

- 28. BRENNAN, Joseph G. <u>The Education of a Prejudiced Man.</u> New York: Scribner, 1977. 302p.
- DELANEY, Robert F. "Communications, Subversion and Public Diplomacy: the View from NATO." <u>Naval War</u> <u>College Review</u>, Winter 1977, p. 73-78.
- DELANEY, Robert F. "Managerial Problems in the White House." <u>The Boston Globe</u>, 28 July 1978, p. 17.
- 31. DELANEY, Robert F. Political Stability in Italy, New York: National City Bank, 1978. 20p.
- 32. DELANEY, Robert F. "Reflections on Revolutionary Warfare." <u>Inter-American Defense College Review</u>, April 1978, p. 2-12.
- 33. ETZOLD, Thomas H. Aspects of Sino-American Relations since 1784. New York: New Viewpoints, 1978. 173p.
- 34. ETZOLD, Thomas H. "Canal Treaties: What's Really at Stake." The Washington Post, 19 December 1977, p. A-27.
- 35. ETZOLD, Thomas H. and GADDIS, John L., eds. <u>Containment: Documents on American Policy and Strategy, 1945-1950</u>. New York: Columbia University Press, 1978. 449p.
- 36. ETZOLD, Thomas H. "Does Macy's Tell Gimbel's?" Foreign Service Journal, August 1977, p. 6-8, 28.
- ETZOLD, Thomas H. "Individuals, Ideas, and Institutions: Recent Writings on American Foreign Policy."
 Naval War College Review, Fall 1977, p. 109-122.
- 38. ETZOLD, Thomas H. "Short-War Theorem: Cliché or Strategy?" Army, September 1977, p. 14-17.
- 39. ETZOLD, Thomas H. "Soviet Civil Defense and U.S. Strategy." Air Force Magazine, October 1977, p. 38741.
- 40. ETZOLD, Thomas H. "Straight Talk on Crooked Canal." The Boston Globe, 2 February 1978, p. 15.
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